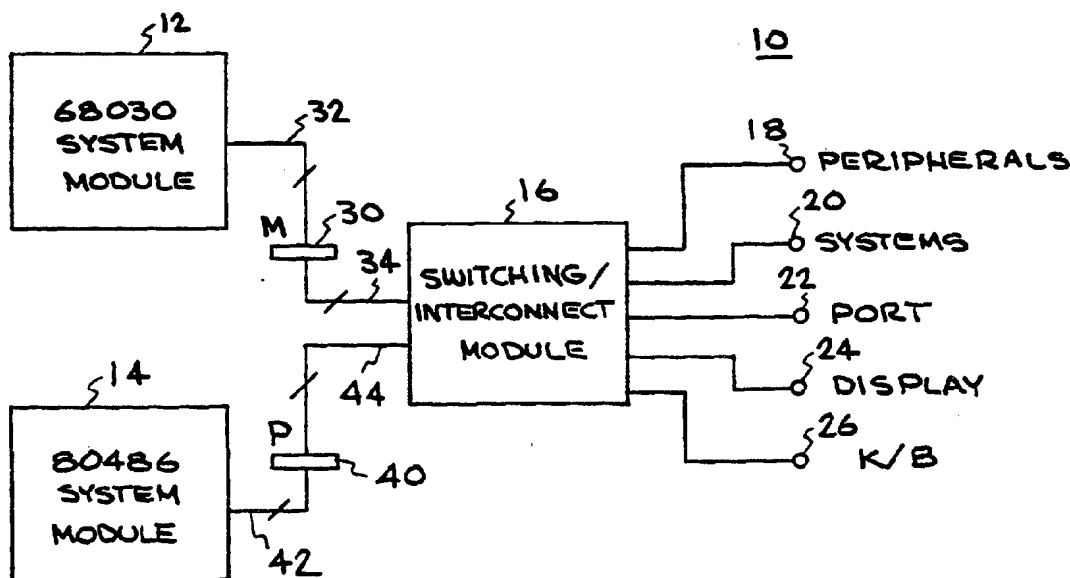




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US93/10351 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 27 October 1993 (27.10.93)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/023,577      26 February 1993 (26.02.93)      US  <b>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor:</b> CHOU, Benjamin, E. [US/US]; 20323 Glen Brae Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> KING, Patrick, T.; Law Offices of Patrick T. King, 32 Seascape Village, Aptos, CA 95003 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, BR, CA, FI, JP, KR, NO, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

**(54) Title:** COMPUTER SYSTEM FOR SHARING COMMON SYSTEM RESOURCES WITH TWO OR MORE INDEPENDENTLY OPERATING MICROCOMPUTERS

**(57) Abstract**

A microcomputer system (10) switchably connects two or more different, fully functional CPU-based microprocessor systems designs, such as MacIntosh<sup>TM</sup>-compatible (12) and PC-compatible (14) systems, to alternatively shared common system resources. These shared common system resources include, for example, a video display, user input means such as a keyboard or a mouse, a sound port, main memory, and input/output (I/O) means such as a modem or printer. The system according to the invention also provides for a second set of dedicated system resources to the microcomputer system. In a MAC-compatible/PC-compatible scheme, the second set of dedicated system resources includes, for example, a floppy disk drive (134) compatible with either system as well as NUBUS slots (50) and ISA slots (94).

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COMPUTER SYSTEM FOR SHARING COMMON SYSTEM  
RESOURCES WITH TWO OR MORE INDEPENDENTLY  
5 OPERATING MICROCOMPUTERS

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field. This invention relates to  
15 microcomputer systems and, more particularly, to  
microcomputer systems which include two or more independent  
microcomputers of different types, each operating with its own  
software and switchably sharing common system resources.

20 2. Background Art. Currently existing microcomputers  
attempt to provide for flexibility of use using techniques such as  
software emulation or hardware add-on adapter cards. In  
software emulation a computer system of one type has software  
for emulating the operation of a second type of system. Emulators  
25 provide programming techniques and/or special machine  
features which permit a given computer system to execute  
programs written for another system. These emulation systems

are often slow in operation. Add-on adapter cards are circuit cards which plug into a host system computer system and permit the host computer system to provide some of the functions of another computer system. These ad-hoc techniques have  
5 disadvantages such as performance degradation and restricted software compatibility.

The need has arisen for a microcomputer system which economically combines two or more different CPU-based  
10 independent operating systems, such as MacIntosh-compatible and PC-compatible operating systems, in a cost-effective and space-effective manner.

## 15 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a microcomputer system which links two or more different, fully functional CPU-based microprocessor systems designs, such as  
20 MacIntosh-compatible and PC-compatible systems, to common system resources. These common system resources include, for example, a video display, user input means such as a keyboard or a mouse, a sound port, main memory, and input/ output (I/O) means such as a modem or printer. The system according to the  
25 invention also provides for a second set of dedicated system resources to the microcomputer system. In a MAC-compatible/PC-compatible scheme, the second set of dedicated

system resources includes, for example, a floppy disk drive compatible with either system as well as NUBUS slots and ISA slots.

5           This system provides a user with maximum convenience and flexibility. A user can switch the common system resources to either system at will. The software and hardware features of either microcomputer system are readily activated with a hardware or software switch. This system minimizes cost by  
10 sharing in common as many peripheral devices as possible between the two or more different CPU-based microprocessor systems.

          In accordance with this and other objects of the invention, a  
15 microcomputer system is provide according to the invention for alternatively sharing common system resources between two independent microcomputer systems. A first independent microcomputer system is provided which runs software of a first type, for example, MacIntosh software. A second independent  
20 microcomputer system is provided which runs software of a second type, for example, IBM PC software. The first independent microcomputer system can be a MacIntosh-compatible microcomputer system operating with MacIntosh-compatible software with a MacIntosh-compatible boot read-only-memory  
25 ROM. The second independent microcomputer system includes a PC-compatible microcomputer system operating with PC-compatible software.

Switchable means are provide for sharing a first set of common system resources with the two independent microcomputer systems. A second set of system resources is  
5 connected to the first and the second independent microcomputer system. The switchable means includes either hardware switch means or software switch means.

The system includes means for connecting the first  
10 independent microcomputer system to the first set of common system resources and for booting up the first independent microcomputer system with the first set of common system resources connected thereto. The system also includes means for connecting the second independent microcomputer system to the  
15 first set of common system resources and for booting up the second independent microcomputer system with the second set of common system resources connected thereto. To keep each system running when the common system resources are not available the system includes means for maintaining operation of  
20 the first and the second independent microcomputer systems when the common system resources are not connected respectively thereto.

The switchable means includes a number of ports and  
25 related circuitry for sharing a first set of common system resources. The switchable means includes a video port for connection to a video display and switch means for selectably

connecting a respective video signal either from the first independent microcomputer system or from the second independent microcomputer system to the video port. The switchable means includes: an audio port and switch means for  
5 selectably connecting a respective audio signal from the first independent microcomputer system or from the second independent microcomputer system to the audio port. One or more user input ports are provided with switch means for selectably connecting a respective user input signal from the user  
10 input port to either the first independent microcomputer system or to the second independent microcomputer system. One of the user input ports can include a keyboard port or a mouse port. The switchable means includes one or more serial communication ports, and a transceiver for receiving serial  
15 communication signals from either the first independent microcomputer system or from the second independent microcomputer system. The serial communication ports includes a modem port or a printer port. The switchable means can also include a main memory port.

20

The means for connecting a second set of system resources to the first and the second independent microcomputer system includes one or more connector slots for connecting respective plug-in cards for the first and the second independent  
25 microcomputer systems, including connector slots for a NUBUS bus system or for an ISA bus system. The means for connecting a second set of system resources to the first and the second

independent microcomputer system includes terminals for one or more floppy disk drives compatible with the first and the second independent microcomputer systems.

5           A method is provided according to the invention for alternatively sharing common system resources with two independent microcomputer systems. The method includes the steps of: connecting a first microcomputer system to the common system resources using switchable connection means; booting up  
10 the first microcomputer system with the common system resources being connected thereto; removing the common system resources from the first microcomputer system; maintaining the first microcomputer system operational with the common system resources being removed therefrom; connecting a second  
15 microcomputer system to the common system resources using switchable connection means; booting up the second microcomputer system with the common system resources being connected thereto; maintaining the second microcomputer system operational with the common system resources being  
20 removed therefrom; and activating the switchable connection means to selectably connect the common system resources to either the first microcomputer system or to the second microcomputer system.



### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in  
5 and form a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the  
invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the  
principles of the invention:

FIGURE 1 is an overall system block diagram showing two  
10 independent microcomputer systems and a switching module for  
switchably sharing common system resources and for connecting  
dedicated resources to a particular microcomputer.

FIGURE 2 shows a more detailed block diagram of a  
15 switching module.

FIGURE 3 shows a block diagram of an exemplary first  
independent microcomputer system, such as a MacIntosh-  
compatible system.

20

FIGURE 4 shows a block diagram of an exemplary second  
independent microcomputer system, such as a PC-compatible  
system.

25 FIGURE 5 shows a simplified flow chart for booting one of  
the independent microcomputer systems.

FIGURE 6 shows a simplified flow chart for handling system operation such as switch interrupts and peripheral requests.

BEST MODE FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred  
5 embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated  
in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will be  
described in conjunction with the preferred embodiments, it will  
be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to  
these embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to  
10 cover alternatives, modifications and equivalents, which may be  
included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by  
the appended claims.

One implementation example is shown herein below as a  
15 particular exemplary design which is described herein below.  
This particular exemplary design integrates two popular  
microcomputers, the Intel 80X86 CPU based PC design and a  
Motorola 680X0 CPU based design into a single microcomputer  
system. This dual-microcomputer design uses common  
20 peripheral devices and support elements to minimize the cost of  
hardware and to provide for maximum usage of the  
hardware/software applications from each family of  
microcomputer designs. This specific example illustrates a new  
and original type of microcomputer system, previously unknown,  
25 which has the advantages of each microcomputer while providing  
for switched sharing of certain commonly used system resources.

FIGURE 1 shows a microcomputer system 10 according to the invention for alternatively sharing common system resources between two or more independently operating microcomputer systems. For illustration purposes two particular microcomputer systems are shown. A first independent microcomputer system 12, such a system based on a Motorola 68030 microprocessor system and a second independent microcomputer system 14, such as a system based on an Intel 80486 microprocessor is also shown. A switching/interconnection module 16 functions as an interface circuit between the two independent microcomputer systems and a number of I/O ports 18, 20, 22, 24, 26. Port 18 is connected to external peripheral devices, such as, for example, a printer or a modem. Port 20 is connected to external system components, such as, for example, a main memory. Port 22 provides an external port, such as for a NUBUS or ISA bus. Port 24 is connected to an external display devices, such as, for example, a display screen. Port 26 is connected to external user input device, such as, for example, a keyboard and/or a mouse.

A bridge connector M 30 provides an interface between an interconnection bus 32 for the 68030-based system 12 and an interconnection bus 34 connected to the switching/interconnection module 16. A bridge connector P 40 provides an interface between an interconnection bus 42 for the 80486-based system 14 and an interconnection bus 44 for the switching/interconnection module 16.

FIGURE 2 shows a more detailed block diagram of the switching/interconnection module 16. A number of MAC-compatible busses run from the bridge connector M to various elements of the bridge connector M. The bridge connector M provides a direct connection to NUBUS slots 50 for a MAC-compatible system. A serial communication controller bus A 52 is connected to a port of a transceiver circuit 54. A serial communication controller bus B 56 is switchably connected through a two-input multiplexer 58 to another port of the transceiver circuit 54. The other input port of the two-input multiplexer 58 is connected to a SERIAL COM2 bus 60 which runs to the bridge connector P for the 80486-based system 14.

A control terminal 62 for the two-input multiplexer 58 is operated with a manually-operated mechanical switch located, for example on the outside of the enclosure for the system 10, where the enclosure is, for example, a conventional PC mini-tower. The two-input multiplexer 58 can also be operated with an electro-mechanical or a software switch, as desired. In a similar manner, the other multiplexers which operate as selection switches and the analog switches, as described herein below, are operated, either manually, electromechanically, or under software control.

The transceiver circuit 54 has output signal lines connected, for example, to a modem port 64 or a printer port 66, as illustrated.

A low impedance analog switch 70 with a control terminal 72 is connected to a Mac keyboard/ mouse bus 74 connected to the bridge connector M and a PC keyboard/mouse bus 76 connected to the bridge connector P. The low impedance analog switch 70 has output buses connected respectively to a mouse port 78 and a keyboard port 80.

A digital-to-analog (D/A) converter and amplifier unit 82 has a sound port 84 at its output terminal. Its input terminal is connected to the output terminal of a two-input multiplexer 86 which has a control terminal 88. The input terminals of the two-input multiplexer 86 are connected to a Mac sound bus 90 and a PC sound bus 92.

15

ISA BUS slots 94 are connected through an ISA bus 94 to the bridge connector P for the 80486-based system 14.

A low impedance analog switch 100 with a control terminal 102 has its output terminal connected to a video port 104. The input terminals of the switch 100 are connected to a Mac video bus 106 and a PC video bus 108. The PC video bus 108 connects to the output terminals of a PC RAMDAC 110. PC video information is sent from the PC system on the ISA bus 94 to a video controller 112. The video controller 112 is connected through a VGA\_RAM control bus 114 and a data/address bus 116 to a video RAM 118 for the PC system. The video controller 112 is connected through a

VGA\_RAMDAC control bus 120 and a VGA pixel bus 122 to the RAMDAC 110.

A floppy disk drive A terminal 130 and a floppy disk drive B terminal 132 are connected through a floppy disk bus 134 to the bridge connector P, as illustrated.

FIGURE 3 shows a block diagram of the illustrative MAC-compatible 68030-based microcomputer system 12. The system includes as a CPU 150 a Motorola 68030; 32-bit internal architecture running at a 33 MHz clock speed with data, address, and control buses as illustrated in the Figure. An optional floating-point co-processor 152 includes Motorola 68882 numeric coprocessor operating at 33 MHz. Main memory for this MacIntosh-compatible processor includes a DRAM 154, which is expandable from 2 MBytes to 128 MBytes using industry standard 30-pin SIMM modules running at 70 nS speed or better and supporting 256KB, 1MB, 4MB, and 16 MBytes. 2M Bits of ROM are supplied.

For video memory, a 1 MByte DRAM video memory 156 is supplied with Fast Page capability.

Internal storage which is shared by both microcomputer systems 12, 14 included a system included in the I/O controller unit 158 for running a 3 1/2" FlexDisk drive, which can run

standard Apple 800K or 1.4M disks or PC 720K or 1.44M floppy disks.

For the MacIntosh-compatible processor, a SCSI/SCC  
5 controller unit 160 provides a 50-pin header SCSI external SCSI connector and an internal SCSI bus 162. One floppy disk drive is connected through a bus 162.

As shown in Figure 2, external connections shared by both  
10 processors include an IBM Ps/2 compatible keyboard connector at port 80 and an IBM Ps/2 compatible mouse connector at port 78. Video port 104 includes a D-type 15-pin video connector for PC VGA which can connect to a MacIntosh-compatible monitor with an adapter cable.

15

For the MacIntosh-compatible processor a DB-25, Apple MacIntosh compatible pinout SCSI connector, a modem port, and an RS422 serial port are provided.

20 Other system 12 units include a boot ROM 164, a bus controller 166, a memory controllers A & B, 168, 170, the I/O controller 158, a CRT controller 172, a RAMDAC 174, a keyboard/mouse controller 176, the SCSI controller 160, and a real time clock unit 178.

25

FIGURE 4 shows a block diagram of the 80486-based microcomputer system 14. Main memory 182 includes a DRAM,



expandable from 1 MBytes to 32 MBytes with Fast Page capability and page mode interleave.. A cache memory is provided with write back or write through architecture.. Video memory includes 1 MBytes DRAM video memory with Fast Page. Shared  
5 by both processors are the 3 1/2" FlexDisk drive which can run standard Apple 800K or 1.4M or PC 720K or 1.44M floppy disks. For the PC processor and IDE connector and one 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" disk drive car available.

10 With reference to Figure 2, external connectors shared by both processors 12, 14 includes the IBM Ps/2 compatible keyboard connector at port 80, the IBM Ps/2 compatible mouse connector at port 78, and the D-type 15-pin video connector for PC VGA at port 104. A 9-pin serial port is provided on COM 2 and a 25-pin  
15 parallel port LPT 1 is provided. Two 16-bit ISA slots 94 are provided.

Other system units include a CPU/CACHE/DRAM/AT BUS controller 184, an instruction processor controller IPC unit 186, an  
20 IDE/floppy disk controller and serial/parallel converter 188, a keyboard/mouse controller 190, an EPROM BIOS unit 192 and the ISA bus 194.

FIGURE 5 shows a simplified flow chart 200 for checking  
25 the availability of common peripheral devices or functions, such as SCSI, for one of the independent microcomputer systems at initial boot time. Block 202 indicates that the boot routine has been

called for. Decision block 202 determines whether the required common peripheral devices or function is available. If not, the system will loop through path 206 until availability is obtained. If availability is obtained, the system will follow path 208 to the block  
5 210 which indicates that booting will continue. The software for each system is modified to enable the systems, once booted, to continue to operate, even when certain system resources, such as a screen or keyboard are not connected.

10           FIGURE 6 shows a simplified flow chart 220 for handling system operations such as switch interrupts and peripheral requests. Entry point 220 is entered when a hardware (or software) switch is activated. Block 222 causes the commonly shared peripherals, main memory, or SCSI operations to be  
15 handled properly to complete operations for one microcomputer system and to start operations for the other system. After the peripherals are handled for the one system, block 224 indicates that the system moves to handle the other microcomputer system requirements.

20

Figure 6 also shows a simplified flow chart for handling peripheral requests, which are indicated by the entry point 226. The availability of the peripheral is monitored by the decision block. If the common peripheral device is not available, path 232  
25 indicates that the system will loop until the common peripheral device is available. Path 232 indicates that when the common

peripheral device is available, the system will continue as indicated by block 234.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the Claims appended hereto and their equivalents.

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. A microcomputer system for alternatively sharing  
5 common system resources between two independent  
microcomputer systems, comprising:

a first independent microcomputer system, which has I/O  
terminals and which runs software of a first type;

10

a second independent microcomputer system, which has  
I/O terminals and which runs software of a second type;

switchable means, having a first set of terminals connected  
15 to the I/O terminals of the first independent microcomputer  
system and having a second set of terminals connected to the I/O  
terminals of the second independent microcomputer, for sharing  
a first set of common system resources.

20 2. The system of Claim 1 including means for connecting a  
second set of system resources to the first and the second  
independent microcomputer system.

3. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for  
25 sharing a first set of common system resources includes  
hardware switch means.

4. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for sharing a first set of common system resources includes software switch means.

5           5. The system of Claim 1 including:

              means for connecting the first independent microcomputer system to the first set of common system resources and for booting up the first independent microcomputer system with the first set  
10      of common system resources connected thereto;

              means for connecting the second independent microcomputer system to the first set of common system resources and for booting up the second independent  
15      microcomputer system with the second set of common system resources connected thereto.

              6. The system of Claim 6 including means for maintaining operation of the first and the second independent microcomputer  
20      systems when the common system resources are not connected respectively thereto.

              7. The system of Claim 1 wherein the first independent microcomputer system includes a MacIntosh-compatible  
25      microcomputer system operating with MacIntosh-compatible software.

8. The system of Claim 7 wherein the MacIntosh-compatible microcomputer system operating with MacIntosh-compatible software includes a MacIntosh-compatible boot read-only-memory ROM.

5

9. The system of Claim 1 wherein the second independent microcomputer system includes a PC-compatible microcomputer system operating with PC-compatible software.

10

10. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for sharing a first set of common system resources includes:

a video port for connection to a video display;

15

switch means for selectably connecting a respective video signal either from the first independent microcomputer system or from the second independent microcomputer system to the video port.

20

11. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for sharing a first set of common system resources includes:

an audio port;

25

switch means for selectably connecting a respective audio signal from the first independent microcomputer system or from the second independent microcomputer system to the audio port.

12. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for sharing a first set of common system resources includes:

5       one or more user input ports;

switch means for selectably connecting a respective user input signal from the user input port to either the first independent microcomputer system or to the second independent  
10       microcomputer system.

13. The system of Claim 12 wherein one of the user input port includes a keyboard port.

15       14. The system of Claim 12 wherein one of the user input port includes a mouse port.

15. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for sharing a first set of common system resources includes one  
20       or more serial communication ports.

16. The system of Claim 15 including:

a transceiver for receiving serial communication signals  
25       from either the first independent microcomputer system or from the second independent microcomputer system.

17. The system of Claim 15 wherein the one or more serial communication ports includes a modem port.

18. The system of Claim 15 wherein the one or more serial  
5 communication ports includes a printer port.

19. The system of Claim 1 wherein the switchable means for sharing a first set of common system resources includes a main memory port.

10

20. The system of Claim 1 wherein the means for connecting a second set of system resources to the first and the second independent microcomputer system includes one or more connector slots for connecting respective plug-in cards for the first  
15 and the second independent microcomputer systems.

21. The system of Claim 1 wherein the one or more connector slots for connecting respective plug-in cards for the first and the second independent microcomputer systems includes  
20 connector slots for a NUBUS bus system.

22. The system of Claim 1 wherein the one or more connector slots for connecting respective plug-in cards for the first and the second independent microcomputer systems includes  
25 connector slots for a ISA bus system.



23

23. The system of Claim 1 wherein the means for  
connecting a second set of system resources to the first and the  
second independent microcomputer system includes terminals  
for one or more floppy disk drives compatible with the first and the  
5 second independent microcomputer systems.

24. A method for alternatively sharing common system  
resources with two independent microcomputer systems,  
comprising the steps of:

10

connecting a first microcomputer system to the common  
system resources using switchable connection means;

booting up the first microcomputer system with the  
15 common system resources being connected thereto;

removing the common system resources from the first  
microcomputer system;

20 maintaining the first microcomputer system operational  
with the common system resources being removed therefrom;

connecting a second microcomputer system to the common  
system resources using switchable connection means;;

25

booting up the second microcomputer system with the  
common system resources being connected thereto;

maintaining the second microcomputer system operational with the common system resources being removed therefrom;

- 5       activating the switchable connection means to selectably connect the common system resources to either the first microcomputer system or to the second microcomputer system.

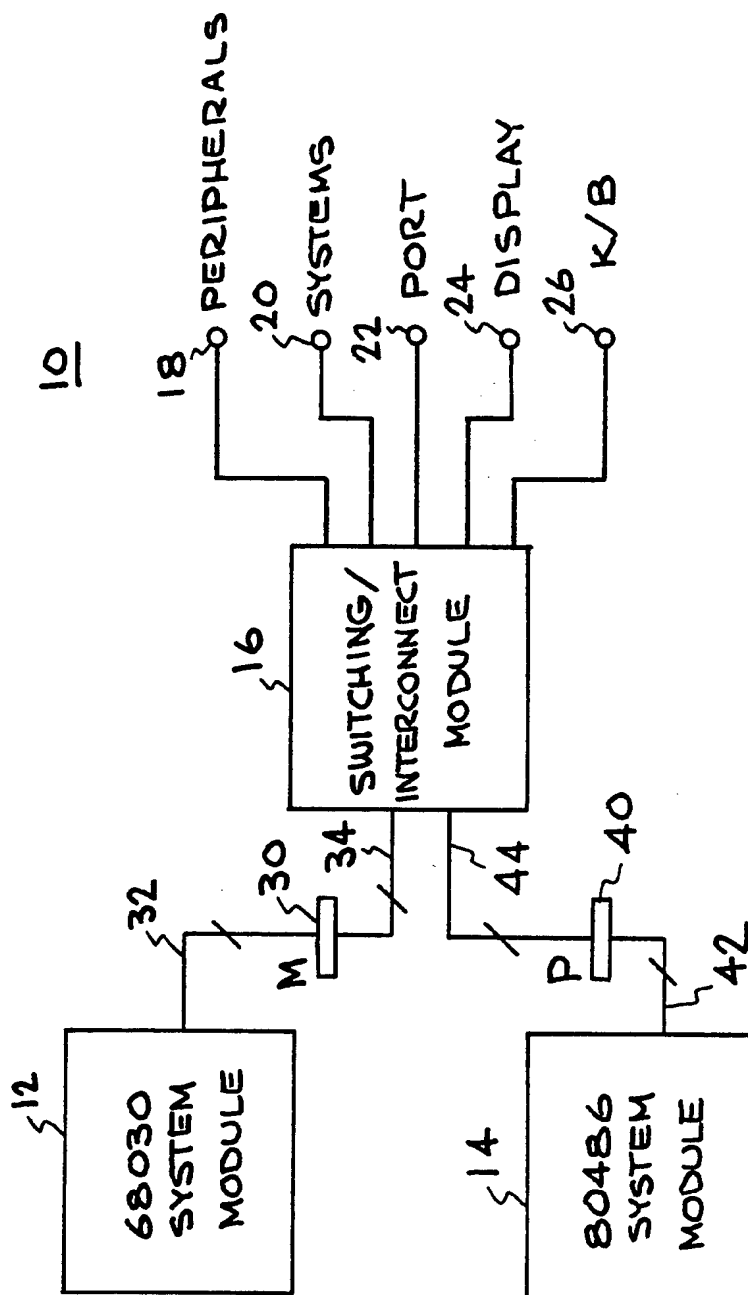


FIG. 1

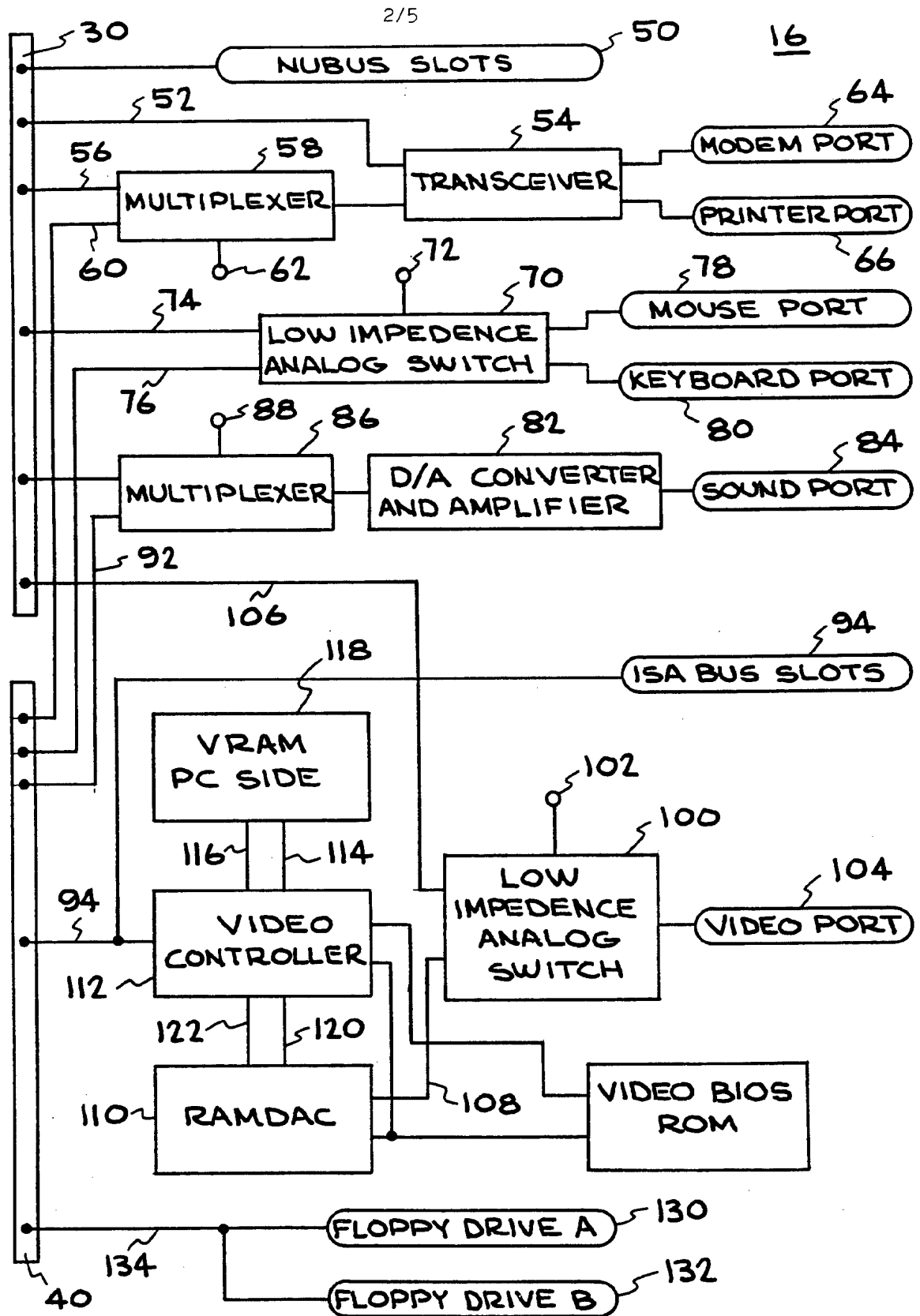
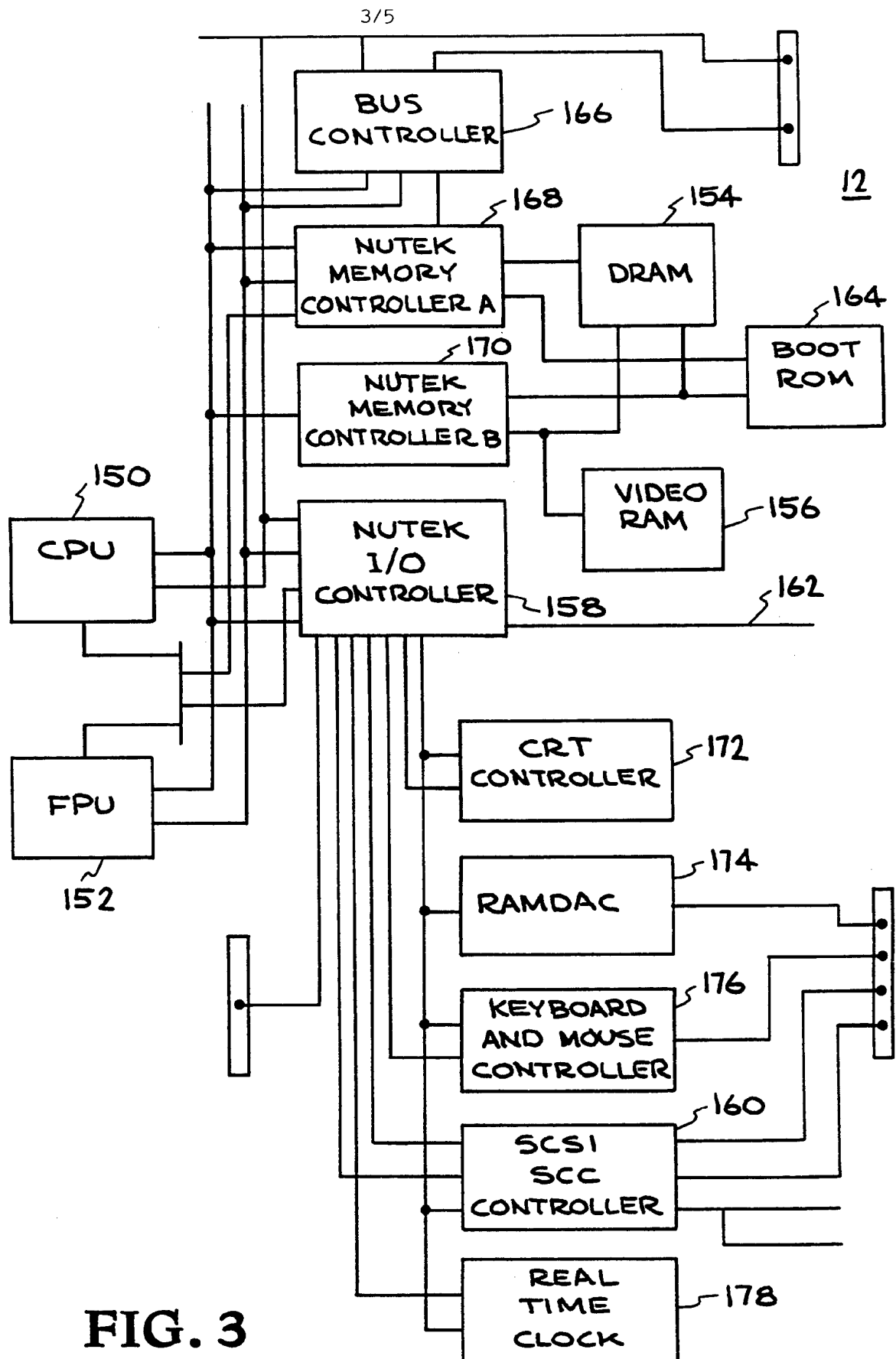
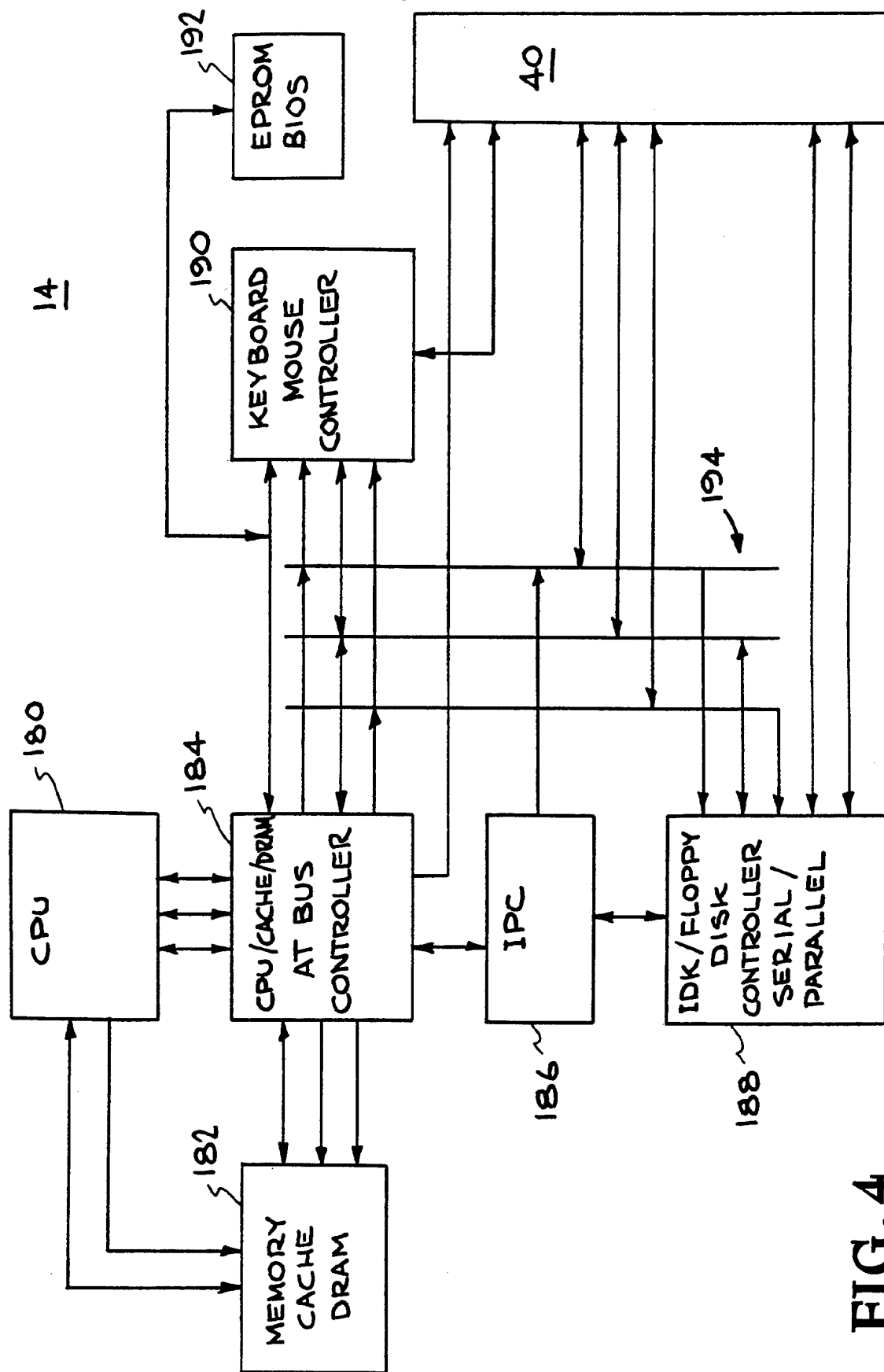


FIG. 2





**FIG. 4**

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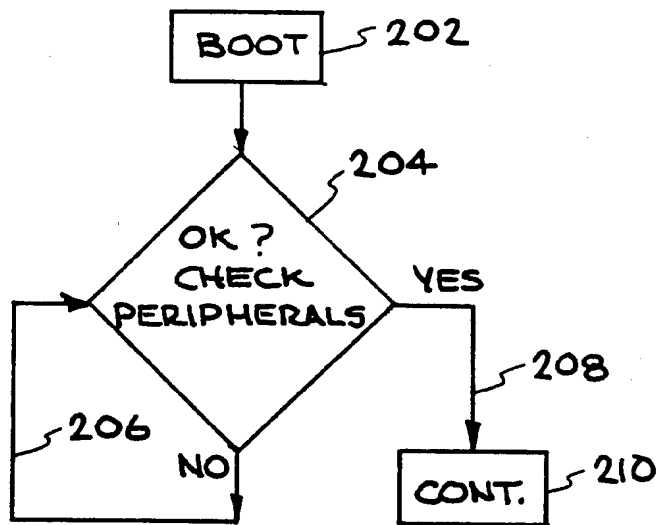


FIG. 5

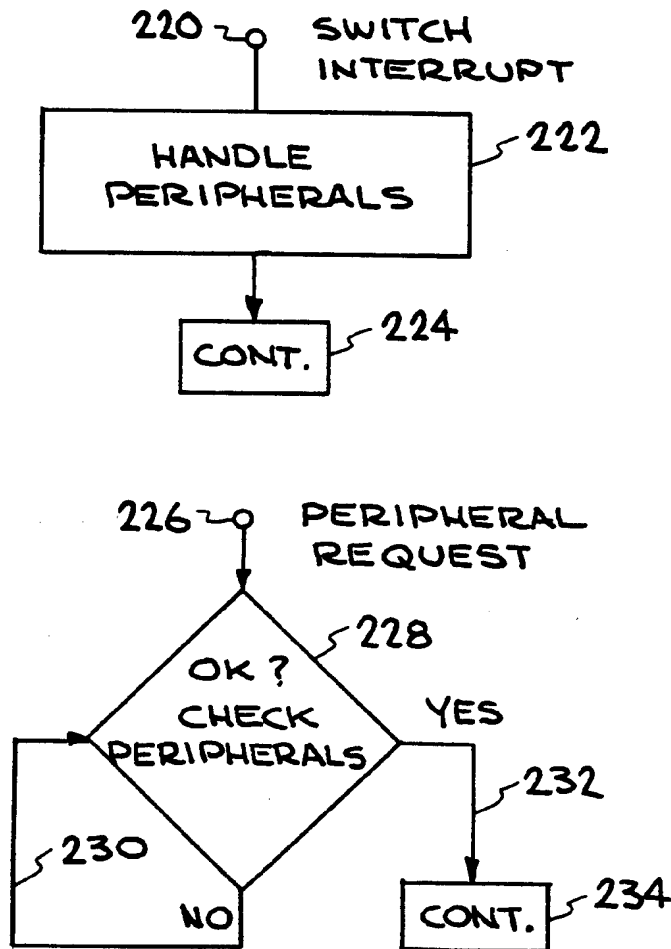


FIG. 6

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No

PCT/US 93/10351

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 5 G06F13/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	COMPUTER STANDARDS AND INTERFACES, vol.5, no.1, 1986, AMSTERDAM NL pages 47 - 53 HALDAR ET AL. 'A circuit for sharing peripherals and instruments with the IEEE-488 interface between two or more microcomputers' see abstract; figure 1 ---	1-4,6-23
Y	EP,A,0 130 733 (FUJITSU LTD.) 9 January 1985 see page 1, line 19 - page 4, line 6; figure 1 see page 9, line 11 - page 10, line 15; figure 3 --- -/--	1-4,6-23



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 February 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No  
PCT/US 93/10351

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US,A,4 608 663 (GORDON) 26 August 1986  see column 3, line 13 - column 4, line 16; figures 1,2  ----	1-3,7, 10-12
A	EP,A,0 359 064 (HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY) 21 March 1990 see page 2, column 2, line 22 - page 3, column 3, line 29; figures 1,2A,2B  ----	1-4, 13-20
A	EP,A,0 483 865 (KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA) 6 May 1992 see page 2, column 2, line 50 - page 3, column 4, line 22; figure 1  -----	8,13-23

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 93/ 10351

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see annexed sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-23

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

1. Claims 1-23 : Switchable multi-microcomputers with shared resources.
2. Claim 24 : Booting procedure.

The special technical feature of the first invention is:

switchable multi-microcomputers with shared resources.

According to rule 13 PCT non-unity a priori is detected for invention 2 which mainly deals with a booting procedure. As a result, there is no technical link between the 2 inventions.

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 93/10351

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0130733	09-01-85	JP-B- 1008387 JP-C- 1526387 JP-A- 60008972 US-A- 4716526	14-02-89 30-10-89 17-01-85 29-12-87
US-A-4608663	26-08-86	NONE	
EP-A-0359064	21-03-90	JP-A- 2114311	26-04-90
EP-A-0483865	06-05-92	JP-A- 4169929 JP-A- 4205627 US-A- 5274816	17-06-92 27-07-92 28-12-93